



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 20

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 6, 1956

Stout Ties Bind Canada and U.S.

Two Lands Sometimes Have Differences, but Agree on Most Matters

CANADA, like the United States, has millions of bushels of surplus wheat. The granaries of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are overflowing this winter with the harvested grain. On hundreds of farms, wheat is spilling out of sheds and makeshift storage bins.

Because of the unsold wheat, many farmers are hard pressed for cash. They are complaining to the government in Ottawa. Canadian officials are having a hard time finding markets for the surplus wheat.

One of their troubles is that the United States also has a big wheat surplus. To get rid of our extra wheat, we're cutting the price to foreign buyers and, in some cases, are giving the grain away to other lands. Canadians, unwilling to follow our practices, feel that we are being unfair. They say that we are taking away some of their long-time customers, and are making it difficult for them to dispose of wheat.

U. S. officials reply that the problem of farm surpluses is every bit as acute with us as it is with Canada. They say we must get rid of our stored crops wherever we can and at whatever price we can get.

Fortunately this disagreement is not typical of the relations existing between Canada and the United States. In addition to being leading wheat producers of the world, the

(Continued on page 6)



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

IRRIGATION makes it possible to grow crops on a great deal of land that otherwise would be useless

Our Country's Water Resources

While Floods Are a Major Problem in Some Parts of America, Other Sections Find Themselves in Trouble Because of Too Little Rainfall

AMONG the messages submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower last month, there was one which did not receive a great deal of attention in the press. Yet the subject with which it deals is of greater importance to the American people than a number of more widely discussed issues. It deeply involves the future welfare of our nation.

The message to which we refer involves the water supplies of the United States. Eisenhower outlined certain steps which he feels should be taken to make certain that our country will continue to have sufficient quantities of this essential natural resource.

The President's proposal directed attention to the fact that sizable areas of our land are running low on water. People find this hard to believe when they are confronted with newspaper headlines telling of disastrous floods in California, New England, and elsewhere. The water problem is indeed a confusing one, and has varied causes.

In the first place, supplies of water are not distributed evenly throughout the nation. If they were, there would be no serious problem. There is an abundance of water in this country, but certain areas have more than they can use (floods being an extreme example of this), whereas other regions are not adequately supplied.

In general, states west of the Mississippi River are the main victims of uneven distribution. They possess about two thirds of America's land area, but claim less than one half of her water supply. Water is so scarce in certain parts of Texas that large-scale drilling or "mining" operations are employed to get as much water from underneath the ground as possible.

California affords another specific example of poor distribution. Over 70 per cent of California's streams and rivers are located in the northern third of the state. Yet, almost 80 per cent of the state's water usage is in the southern section.

As a result, many streams in northern California flow unused into the Pacific Ocean. In the southern part of the state, thousands of acres of once fertile farm land are receding into barren deserts as wells dry up and rivers shrink in size.

Droughts are another factor contributing to water scarcity. Regions that normally receive plenty of rainfall occasionally run into periods of unusually dry weather. In most cases, a drought will last just a relatively short time—perhaps a few months—inflicting only temporary hardship on the area involved. Sometimes, however, localities will go for years without normal rainfall.

The Great Plains region of Kansas, Colorado, and western Texas has been in a drought since 1950. So long as the dry weather continues, this section is likely to suffer frequent dust storms—which inflict permanent damage by blowing away large amounts of soil. Parts of the area just east of the Rockies have been swept this winter by dust-laden winds, with velocities up to 100 miles an hour.

Our country has always been faced, to a certain extent, with an uneven

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

BUSY YEAR

The *Nautilus*, world's first atomic submarine, has ended its first year of operation. During the period since it was launched in January 1955, the ship has: (1) averaged 1 dive a day; (2) traveled over 26,000 sea miles, about half of them under water; (3) sailed non-stop for 8½ days; (4) traveled more than 3½ days without coming to the surface.

HEAVY READING

One of the most unusual libraries in the world has been opened in Athens, Greece. It is a library of stones, containing works written 2,500 years ago on marble blocks. The inscriptions are catalogued and stored for use by scholars.

TINY MOON'S PROGRESS

The Navy and Air Force recently announced that their artificial satellite, or moon, will be launched at Patrick Air Force Base in Cocoa, Florida, before September 30, 1957.

The metallic sphere will be 21 inches in diameter and will weigh 21½ pounds.

POPULAR LANGUAGE

People all over the world are learning to speak English. As a result, it is becoming the first truly international language. Some foreigners study English as a hobby, others in order to get a job requiring use of the language. The United States Information Agency operates classes in 55 countries to help meet the growing world-wide desire to learn English.

FRENCH MAIL SERVICE

France is improving her postal service. Many new postmarking machines, scales, and automatic stamp venders are appearing in post offices. Aluminum mail boxes painted in bright colors are taking the place of old-fashioned boxes on street corners.

ATOM EXPORT

Our government has agreed to send atomic materials for peaceful uses to

communist countries if those nations request it. Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, recently announced new regulations that make it easier to ship radioactive metals to Russia and its satellites. Materials that could be put to military uses, though, are still barred.

U. S. WORKERS

More U. S. government employees work in California than in Washington, D. C. The Pacific state has 230,200, and the nation's capital has 229,615. New York State is in third place with 185,400 federal employees. Altogether, 2,172,600 civilians work for Uncle Sam.

JAPANESE JETS

Japan's airplane industry is back in business after a 10-year layoff. A factory recently turned out the first airplane that has been built in that country since the end of World War II. Japanese plants have orders for 250 jet trainers and fighters to be completed in the next 3 years.

(Concluded on page 2)

United States Grapples with Water Shortages

(Concluded from page 1)

distribution of water and local droughts, so these two factors alone cannot account for shortages which have arisen during recent years. Population growth is probably the most important cause of our present scarcities. More than twice as many people use water in our country today as did at the turn of the century. Furthermore, many additional uses for water have developed during the last 50 years.

In industry: As our standard of living rises, the need for water rises with it. It is estimated that American industry uses 77 billion gallons of water a day. This is not hard to believe when you consider that 100,000 gallons go into the production of a single automobile. It takes 65,000 gallons to manufacture a ton of steel.

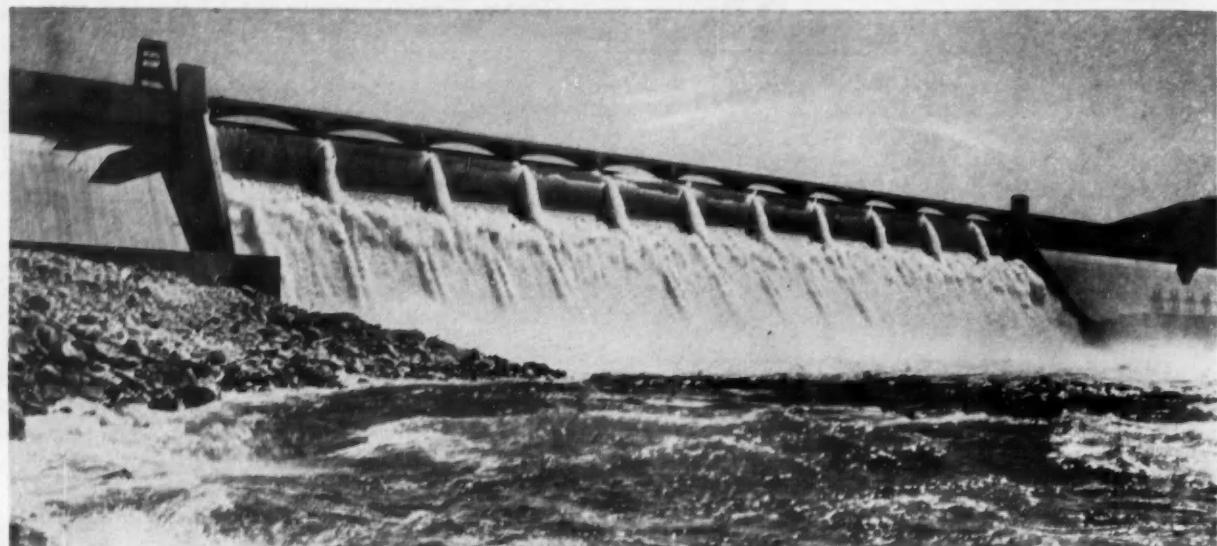
In agriculture: Irrigation projects account for approximately 80 billion gallons of water a day. Such projects cover more than 25,000,000 acres of cultivated land. Most of this area is located in the western part of the nation. In recent years, however, irrigation has been spreading into the East and the South.

In the home: The average American home uses a great deal of water. Demand for it has been raised considerably by modern household conveniences such as washing machines, automatic dishwashers, and garbage disposal units. The average family uses 145 gallons daily.

Taking all these factors together, water usage is 4 times what it was in 1900. Many experts predict that it will have doubled again by 1975. This will add to the strain of areas already feeling the pinch and create difficulties in many places not yet affected by the problem. Unless effective measures are taken soon, the well-being of our country could be endangered. Many proposals for dealing with the situation have been put forth.

Certain scientists believe that the answer lies in artificial rain-making. In areas where water supplies are inadequate, they might be enlarged by local cloud-seeding with dry ice or other substances.

Unfortunately, there is still con-



RAY ATKESON—A. DEVANEY, INC.

GRAND COULEE DAM across the Columbia River in Washington State is one of many that serve us. Dams make it possible to hold water in reservoirs and prevent floods. The water is available, if needed, for irrigating surrounding farm land. Also, quite a few dams—including Grand Coulee—yield large quantities of hydroelectric power.

siderable doubt as to whether or not artificial rain-making works. When rain follows the seeding of a cloud, it is difficult to determine whether it is the result of this operation, or is a natural fall which would have occurred anyway. Some authorities feel that this process may help a particular area, but perhaps at the expense of another one. Further investigation is needed to discover the true value of artificial rain-making in easing water shortages.

Dams and Reservoirs

The building of dams and reservoirs helps to correct water deficiencies in many areas. These structures can store water in time of heavy rainfalls or melting snows, and release it during dry seasons. Much has already been accomplished along these lines, and a number of new enterprises are either under construction or under consideration.

California is going ahead with plans for her 1½-billion-dollar Feather River Project. Among other things, it calls for building one of the world's largest dams. This structure would be capable of storing enough water to handle the yearly needs of 20 million people. The concrete needed for the

proposed dam would be sufficient to build a 3-foot-wide, 3-inch-thick sidewalk circling the earth 3 times.

Water from the dam would be carried all the way to the Mexican border by means of aqueducts, giant pumps, and tunnels. If the entire project is carried out as expected, water in the north which was previously wasted will be put to use in the undersupplied regions of southern California.

In 1952, a Presidential Commission made a survey of *industrial water usage*. On the basis of the Commission's report, it appears that considerable improvement could be made in this field. Less than half of the 3,000 plants examined by the Commission recirculated water after it had once been used. Many factories use water for one operation, and then discharge it into nearby rivers.

One plant investigated by the Commission showed that real savings can result from recirculation. This industrial concern used the same water for 18 different processes, each one requiring water of lower quality than the preceding one. Consequently, only 1,100 gallons of water were used in producing a ton of steel. The nationwide average is close to 65,000 gallons.

Cities and industrial plants often empty waste products into bodies of water which are close at hand. This sewage tends to pollute the water and make it unusable. Along with being wasteful, pollution presents a menace to the health of our communities.

Although more than 40 states have taken measures to protect streams and rivers from *industrial sewage*, less has been done to check pollution resulting from discharged city wastes. Tighter and more extensive control is needed in dealing with this latter problem.

The individual citizen, right in his own home, can also help to combat water shortages. Many of us are careless about leaving showers or faucets part way on. This is natural, because most people have always looked upon water as an inexhaustible resource, much like the air we breathe. Unfortunately, this is not the case. There are limits to our supply of fresh water and we should try at all times to waste as little of it as possible.

These are a few of the possible solutions for easing water shortages which now grip substantial parts of the country and threaten to become

worse in future years. All the plans mentioned above might prove valuable, but there is a time and a place for each of them. President Eisenhower's recent proposal to Congress is mainly concerned with coordinating the efforts of government agencies in applying these various measures.

It is a lack of coordination and cooperation which is singled out by the President as being the "greatest weakness" in our government's present approach to the problem. About 25 federal agencies are involved in decisions affecting our water supply. Under Eisenhower's proposal, a coordinator of water resources would be created within the executive office of the government. This official would try to direct the activities of these agencies into a unified program.

Another Agency

In addition, a special board of review would be set up to recommend measures that should be undertaken in different instances of water scarcity. This board might, for example, determine the cost of piping water into a certain undersupplied region. It could then say whether it felt the benefits would be worth the cost involved.

While the President favors a central federal agency to do the over-all planning of the nation's water resources, he thinks state and local governments, as well as private industry, should be encouraged to do everything they can to deal with the problem. All these groups working together, he feels, can adopt effective measures to insure an adequate water supply for all parts of the country.

When the President's water-resources program is debated in Congress, we shall discuss the views of both its supporters and opponents.

—By TIM COSS

Pronunciations

Chiang Kai-shek	—jyāng ki-shék
Louis St. Laurent	—lwē sān-law-rān'
Matsu	—māt-sōō
Mohammed ben Youssef	—mōō-hām' mād bēn you-sēf
Nikolai Bulganin	—nō'kō-li bōōl-gā'nin
Porto Coeli	—pawr'tō kō-ā'lī
Quemoy	—kē-moy'
San German	—sāng' hēr-mān'



ON SLOPING OR HILLY LAND, soil and water can be conserved by plowing and cultivating across the slopes and by arranging different crops—including such plants as grass or clover—in contour strips

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers may be found by turning to page 5, column 4.

1. The United States receives *adverse* (äd'verës) criticism from some people. (a) useful (b) frequent (c) slight (d) unfavorable.

2. A warm climate may give one a feeling of *lassitude* (läs'i-tüd). (a) vitality (b) weariness (c) comfort (d) discomfort.

3. Some senators are *reluctant* (rē-lük'tänt) to increase our foreign aid program. (a) eager (b) hoping (c) unwilling (d) slow.

4. Others are being *induced* (in-düst') to favor such a plan. (a) persuaded (b) propagandized (c) instructed (d) ordered.

5. They decided to *impede* (im-pēd') the governor's program. (a) criticize (b) hinder (c) favor (d) ignore.

6. The senator rose to *refute* (rē-füt') the charges. (a) answer (b) prove (c) disprove (d) challenge.

7. He engaged in an *acrimonious* (äk-ri-mō'nüs) debate. (a) occasional (b) angry (c) mild and humorous (d) long and intelligent.

8. It is not yet known whether Eisenhower has reached an *irrevocable* (i-rēvō-kü'b'l) decision on whether to run for a second term. (a) unfavorable (b) favorable (c) secret (d) unchangeable.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a large-scale water project.

1. _____ is a major consumer of water.

2. Canadian province at the foot of Hudson Bay.

3. Dams can help to control _____.

4. We get much of our _____ from Canada.

5. We and Canada both have a surplus of _____.

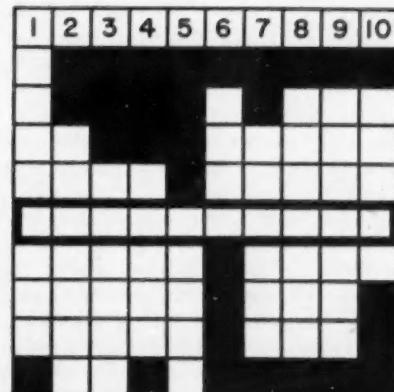
6. We use _____ times more water than we did in 1900.

7. Language spoken widely in Quebec.

8. Canada is the world's second largest supplier of _____.

9. Capital of Nebraska.

10. With today's modern appliances, _____ use increasing amounts of water.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: income tax. VERTICAL: 1. sixty-six; 2. Annapolis; 3. second; 4. forty; 5. Moscow; 6. Kiev; 7. three; 8. balanced; 9. Texas.



LUCILLE BALL, Desi Arnaz (center), and Louis Calhern star in "Forever Darling"—a gay comedy about the difficulties of a young scientist and his bride

Radio-TV-Movies

RADIO listeners can take a 2½ hour journey around the world each week. They will visit such distant points of interest as London, Paris, and Hawaii.

"Standby—Round the World," a new Mutual Broadcasting System feature, takes travel-minded listeners to various lands each Sunday evening. The show also features news and entertainment from other parts of the globe. Listen to this enjoyable program for a quick trip around the world.

★

"Quiz Kids," which began as a radio program in 1940, has returned to the air after a 2-year absence. The show is now seen on television, presented by CBS each Thursday evening.

Clifton Fadiman, well-known literary critic, is the quizmaster for the 4 panelists, who range in age from 6 to 14. They were chosen for their unusual ability to answer difficult questions. Tune in to this program and see how well you do, compared to these young experts.

★

An hour-by-hour account of "The Day Lincoln Was Shot" will be presented Saturday evening, February 11, on the CBS television network. See your newspaper for the time and station of this dramatization of a tragic day in history.

★

Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz transfer their hilarious antics to the movie screen in "Forever Darling." This is the story of a marriage between a pretty society girl and a serious-minded young scientist. The two encounter some humorous problems during their first few years together. Aided by a guardian angel, however, they finally solve most of their difficulties.

★

Movie fans may expect to see continued growth in outdoor movies during 1956. There are already about 7,000 drive-in theaters compared to only 351 a decade ago, and more are being built in many sections of the country.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

The World of Sports

WHAT do big-league baseball players do in the winter? Some take jobs of various kinds, others spend their time hunting and fishing, but many play baseball in the Caribbean area. These lands to the south are hotbeds of baseball activity during the winter months.

Many Americans are playing in Mexico, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Jim Rivera of the Chicago White Sox has been hitting over .400 in a Mexican league. Manager of the Mexico City team is Bobby Avila of the Cleveland Indians.

Pitching for Havana in the Cuban loop, Wilmer Mizell of the St. Louis Cardinals has set a new strikeout record. Among the leading hitters in the Puerto Rican circuit have been Bob Thurman of the Cincinnati Reds and Vic Power of the Kansas City Athletics.

Bill Shantz, Kansas City catcher, has been hitting about .350 in the Panama League. Cal McLish, who will try out with Cleveland this spring, has been a leading hurler in the Venezuelan Association. American players have also been active in winter

leagues in Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

★

The winter golf season is now in full swing in the South. In the thick of the fray for top honors among women is — as usual — **Patty Berg**.

Last year Patty was the nation's leading prize winner among professional women golfers. Her prizes totaled more than \$16,000. A nationwide poll of sports writers and broadcasters named her as "top woman athlete of 1955."

Patty has been a golf pro for about 15 of her 37 years. She has always liked sports. As a 12-year-old in Minneapolis, she was quarterback of the Fiftieth Street Tigers, a neighborhood football team. One of the boys on the team was Bud Wilkinson, now gridiron coach at Oklahoma University.

—By HOWARD SWEET



Patty Berg

Readers Say—

More care should be taken in selecting candidates for the office of Vice President. Men should be chosen for this important job on the basis of experience and legislative ability, and not for purely political reasons.

CARROLL KENNEDY,
Bradenton, Florida.

★

I think that we should trade with communist-dominated countries only when it helps us to get important goods. Too much trade will help the communist nations to build up their military might.

RAYMOND BOWSER,
Alamogordo, New Mexico

★

We should trade with Russia and her satellites. This will help the people of communist countries to get to know our people, and they will learn that we really want peace.

WILLIAM BLACK,
Chicago, Illinois

★

We should build a modern office building for the President. The White House is not large enough for the executive headquarters. The President needs a new, roomy building in which to conduct the nation's business.

JEROME ADAMS,
Syracuse, New York

★

The reunion of Germany is very important, and we must continue to work for it. However, so long as Russia refuses to let the Germans hold free elections for the purpose of deciding on their form of government, the country will probably remain divided.

VIRETTA FURNESS,
Deford, Michigan

★

Stricter driving laws and rules for obtaining licenses will help reduce the number of accidents. Also, manufacturers should put less horsepower in automobiles to limit their speed.

GENE VIVROUX,
Seguin, Texas

★

Teen-agers should volunteer to work for the political party of their choice. This type of work gives young people, who will be the voters of tomorrow, responsibility and experience in our government. It would be interesting to know about the political activities in which young Americans will take part this election year.

LEE MCEWAIN,
Grand Junction, Colorado

★

In order to make the nation's highways safer, people should be penalized heavily for breaking the driving laws. In most states, the penalty for speeding is a fine. I think that speeders should lose their license. Then when they are allowed to drive again, they will be more careful.

MARILYN BINGHAM,
Cornwall, Vermont

AMERICAN OBSERVER

A text prepared for the study of current history in senior high schools, or the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. Published by Civic Education Service, Inc., at 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., weekly throughout the year (except issues of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September). Subscription price, \$1.20 a school year or 60 cents a semester in clubs of 5 or more; single subscription \$2.00 a calendar year. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3½ cents a week. Second-class mail privileges authorized at Washington, D. C., September 15, 1931.

Publications of

CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE

American Observer The Junior Review
Weekly News Review The Young Citizen
Civic Leader

Walter E. Myer, Founder
Ruth G. Myer, Business Manager

Clay Cass, Managing Editor

J. Hubert Anderson, Executive Editor

Associate Editors

Anton A. Berle, Victor Block, Marvil Collins, Tim Coss, Hazel L. Eldridge, Thomas F. Hawkins, Barbara Hurlbutt, Thomas K. Myer, Robert E. Schweitz, Howard O. Sweet, John W. Tottie, Jr.

William J. Sherrack, Editor of Civic Leader; Julian E. Caraballo, Illustrator; Kermit Johnson, Art Editor; Joan Craig, Associate Artist

The Story of the Week

Canada's St. Laurent

Louis St. Laurent, Canada's Prime Minister, is determined to give his country a prominent place in world affairs. Even before he became his nation's leader in 1948, he helped Canada gain membership in important committees of the United Nations.

Canada's top official was a successful lawyer and businessman before entering public life. His interest in law



PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
Louis St. Laurent

was so great that he won top honors for his achievements in this field.

During World War II, St. Laurent gave up his law practice to serve the nation. He held a number of important public posts in which he helped direct the Canadian war effort. After the fighting ended, St. Laurent was put in charge of Canada's foreign affairs, and in 1948 he became head of his country's government. He has held that office ever since.

Born 74 years ago in a Quebec village, St. Laurent is well liked by the Canadian people. One of the reasons for his popularity, no doubt, is that he can speak both French and English—the 2 languages most widely used in Canada.

No Red Visitors?

Should we call a halt to the exchange of visitors between our country and Russia? "Yes," say some top officials of our government. "No," contend others.

The "yes" group argues: "We have nothing to gain and much to lose by a continued exchange of visitors with Russia. Our experts who go behind the Iron Curtain aren't learning much, if anything, about useful techniques in manufacturing or farming. But the Soviet visitors to America are getting valuable information in these fields from us. Why should we give away our technical secrets and get little or nothing in return?"

"Besides, Russian visitors to our country might be espionage agents who are trying to find out our innermost military secrets while here. Unlike Russia, which is swarming with secret police agents, we don't check up on every move of foreign visitors."

The other side contends: "If we call a halt to the Soviet-American exchange programs, the world will accuse us of putting up an 'Iron Curtain' of our own."

"Furthermore, though Americans who go to Russia aren't learning much to help U. S. industry and agriculture,

they are obtaining valuable information about life behind the Iron Curtain. At the same time, Russians who come here see for themselves that Moscow's stories of America are untrue. We are taking proper precautions to prevent espionage by Red visitors."

Write and tell us your views on this issue.

Far East Trouble

Exploding shells have been falling thick and fast on the islands of Quemoy and Matsu in recent weeks. Guns in nearby Red China are bombarding the tiny islands, located just off the shores of the communist country. Quemoy and Matsu belong to Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government on Formosa and they are manned by its troops.

While communist guns boomed in the Far East, talks in Geneva, Switzerland, between our representatives and those of Red China all but collapsed. In Geneva, we have been trying for some 5 months now to get a Red Chinese agreement not to attack Formosa and other Nationalist areas. Late last month, the Reds publicly announced that they will not make an agreement along the lines we suggested.

The communists insist that Formosa is their territory and is not a proper subject for international debate. We contend that the Nationalists are the rightful rulers of the disputed island.

The \$64,000 question now is this: Will Red China try to take Nationalist held areas by force? If so, there would be serious trouble in the Far East, for we have a defense agreement with Chiang. Hence, we are keeping a close watch on events in the Pacific.

Youth in Politics

Both Democratic and Republican leaders are conducting all-out campaigns in this Presidential election year to get the nation's youth interested in politics. Each of the 2 big political parties wants young people to join its ranks whether or not they are

old enough to vote in the elections.

The Republicans offered the first of several classes in party campaign methods to young people late last month. The meetings were held in the nation's capital, and the youngest member of the study group was 13-year-old Penny Prusa of Taylorsville, North Carolina.

The Democrats, meanwhile, are conducting similar classes in cities scattered over the country. Democratic leaders are recruiting young people to distribute campaign literature and to take part in many other election activities in the coming months.

Great Inventor

Thomas Alva Edison, one of our country's greatest inventors, was born 109 years ago this week—on February 11, 1847—in Milan, Ohio. To him we owe a great deal of thanks for many of the comforts and pleasures that are ours today.

Edison began his career as an inventor at an early age. He secured his first patent for a new device when he was 21. His invention was an electrical vote counter to record the votes of legislators when in session. He couldn't sell it. Edison then decided that he would invent only things for which there was a real need or demand.

At the age of 22, Edison sold his first invention. It was the ticker for transmitting stock and bond quotations on tape from stock markets to banks and brokers' offices. Hoping to get \$3,000 for his invention, he was left speechless when a buyer paid him \$40,000 for it.

Edison's work in the laboratory led to a long list of other inventions, such as the motion picture and the phonograph. He also improved on dynamos, electric motors, storage batteries, the telephone, and the telegraph. In all, he patented more than 1,000 devices before his death in 1931.

His development of the electric light, in the opinion of many, was his greatest contribution. He began to work on the problem of better lighting in 1878. His first lamps burned out



Onward...For God and My Country
46TH ANNIVERSARY 1956
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

THIS IS BOY SCOUT WEEK

quickly. Then, on October 21, 1879, he succeeded in developing a longer-lasting lamp. It burned brightly for more than 40 hours. Thus, the age of good lighting began.

Scouts Celebrate

Boy Scouts throughout the nation are celebrating their organization's 46th birthday this week. Each pack and troop of Cubs, Scouts, and Explorers will have a special program to honor the event. It was on February 8, 1910, that Scouting became a nationwide movement in the United States.

All told, there are about 4,100,000 Cubs, Scouts, Explorers, and adult leaders in the nation today. Since the organization's founding, more than 24,500,000 Americans have been active in Scouting.

This year, the Scouts will launch a special 4-year program in citizenship training. Its emphasis will be on preparing boys in "body, skill, and spirit" for their role as American citizens. As part of this program, the Scouts will repeat their 1952 Get-Out-the-Vote campaign. At that time, they distributed more than 30,000,000 Liberty Bell doorknob hangers asking people of both parties to participate in the election.

Benson's Troubles

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, already in trouble because of falling farm prices, became involved in 2 new controversies recently.

One concerned an article by the editor of *Harper's* magazine which sharply criticized American farmers. Two months after publishing this article, *Harper's* printed a letter—with Benson's signature—which referred to the story as "excellent." It later developed that an assistant had signed the letter in Benson's name, and that neither Benson nor any of his top aides had actually read the article.

When a storm of protest arose over Benson's apparent endorsement of the story, he said: "We pulled a boner." Meanwhile, several congressmen—Republicans as well as Democrats—were calling for his resignation.

At the same time, Secretary Benson was in the midst of a dispute over a TV program conducted by Edward R. Murrow. The program was a special report on crop surpluses, and Benson



IN BUDAPEST, capital of communist Hungary, young and old try to lighten the drabness of a cold winter by going skating in a city park

claims it created an inaccurate impression of farm conditions. He received several minutes, at the end of the hour-long program, to comment upon it. But later he asked the Columbia Broadcasting System for additional time for a reply.

Both disputes remain unsettled as we go to press.

U. S. and Russia

Last week the world was wondering what Russia's next move would be now that President Eisenhower has turned down Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's offer of a special treaty. The Red leader had proposed a treaty under which the United States and Russia would agree to settle their disputes by "peaceful means."

In his reply to Moscow, President Eisenhower said in effect: "We are pleased with your interest in world peace. However, the United States, Russia, and many other nations already have an agreement whereby they promise to settle their disputes in a friendly way. It is the United Nations Charter. Actually, if all countries lived up to this agreement, there would be no threat of war in the world today."

Most of the free nations support President Eisenhower's stand on the Moscow proposal. They feel that the message from Moscow was nothing but another Red move to reduce Soviet-western tension temporarily in the hope of getting our side to drop its guard.

"Voice of the Arabs"

In Cairo, Egypt, there is a powerful radio station called the "Voice of the Arabs." It is financed by Egypt, though Egyptian officials insist that it is not an agency of their government.

The Cairo radio tells Arabs everywhere to throw off "foreign rule," and makes stinging attacks against Britain, France, and the United States. Its anti-western message reaches Arab-speaking people throughout Africa and the Middle East.

Western officials believe that the broadcasts of the "Voice of the Arabs" has helped to incite riots and bloodshed in the Middle East. We are now trying to get Egypt to tone down the radio attacks against us and our allies.

At the same time, the United States



PORTO COELI, located in San German, Puerto Rico, is thought by many to be the oldest Christian church in the New World. It was built in the 1500's. The original altar and carved wooden pillars are still in place.

and Britain hope to bring about friendlier relations between Arab and western countries. How to achieve this goal was one of the chief topics of last week's White House talks between British Prime Minister Anthony Eden and President Eisenhower.

Record Earnings

The majority of Americans are now earning more money than ever before. In 1955, the nation as a whole had its most prosperous year on record. The average income, if evenly divided among every man, woman, and child in the country, amounted to \$1,834 in 1955. The same figure for 1954 was \$1,770.

This year, President Eisenhower and his economic advisers believe, will be even better than last. But the Chief Executive points out that incomes are not expected to increase as rapidly this year as they did during 1955.

In his annual economic message, the President asked Congress for stand-by authority to limit installment buying. He feels that such powers might be needed if it definitely appears that Americans are using time-payment plans for too many of their purchases.

Meanwhile, many Americans are actually earning less money now than they did in past years. These include large numbers of farmers, whose incomes have been dropping for some 5 years now. Others are coal miners, many of whom have been thrown out of work because of a decrease in the demand for coal.

The President is asking Congress to help boost farm incomes (see January 23 issue of this paper). He also wants the lawmakers to set aside a special fund to help communities in certain parts of the country where jobs are scarce and incomes are low.

Friend in North Africa

Every day, glaring newspaper headlines tell us of seething unrest and anti-western demonstrations in North Africa and the Middle East. Almost daily, new names are added to the troubled area's mounting death toll.

But all the news from that corner of the globe isn't bad. Not long ago, Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef of Morocco said that his country "will remain a faithful ally" of France, Britain, and the United States.

Morocco is a French-supervised land in North Africa which is now seeking self-rule. In recent weeks, it has been the scene of bloody riots and uprisings against French troops stationed there. Despite these troubles, ben Youssef feels confident that French-Moroccan differences can be worked out without any permanent hard feelings on either side.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) proposed changes in our nation's method of electing a President, and (2) U. S. foreign policy.

News Quiz

Water Problems

1. On which side of the Mississippi River does our nation face the biggest problem in connection with water distribution?
2. Discuss California's water problem.
3. In what large area has there been a drought for the last several years?
4. How does population growth affect our country's water-supply problem?
5. Give examples of the growing demand for water in industry, in agriculture, and in the home.
6. List some of the difficulties now connected with artificial rain-making.
7. What are some other means by which various regions and localities have attempted to solve their water-supply problems?
8. Describe President Eisenhower's suggestions for dealing with water shortages.

Discussion

1. Has your locality run into water trouble in recent years? If so, what steps were taken to meet the situation from a short-range standpoint? What long-range measures, if any, were put into effect?
2. Discuss ways in which the nation as a whole might be affected if too many states encounter water shortages.

Canada Today

1. How has surplus wheat become a subject of controversy between the United States and Canada?
2. In what geographical respects is Canada much like our country?
3. Name some of the bonds which exist between the peoples of the 2 nations.
4. Describe the fields in which Canada has been making especially great progress of late.
5. How are Canada and our nation cooperating in (a) northern Canada? (b) the St. Lawrence Valley?
6. How is trade creating strong ties between the 2 nations?
7. What differing views are held by Canadians with respect to the role of U. S. businessmen in Canada's development?
8. Why are tariffs causing some controversy between the 2 lands?

Discussion

1. Which country—Canada or the United States—do you think is more dependent on the other? Why?
2. How do you think that disagreements over wheat surpluses and tariffs could be worked out? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Who is Prime Minister of Canada? Tell something about his background.
2. State the arguments for and against continuing the exchange of visitors between our country and Russia.
3. How do our 2 big political parties hope to interest young people in politics?
4. How many of Edison's inventions can you name?
5. What special activities are the Boy Scouts planning this year?
6. Name some groups of Americans that are not sharing in the nation's record prosperity.

References

"The Atlantic Report: Canada's Boom," *The Atlantic Monthly*, November 1955.

"Building a Nation in the Shadow of a Giant," *Business Week*, December 3, 1955.

"American Community Reaches for Water," H. W. Schramm, *American Forecasts*, May 1955.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) unfavorable; 2. (b) weariness;
3. (c) unwilling; 4. (a) persuaded; 5. (b) hinder; 6. (c) disprove; 7. (b) angry; 8. (d) unchangeable.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Lecturer: Allow me before I close to repeat the words of the immortal Webster.

Listener: I'm going to get out of here if he's going to start in on the dictionary.

*

Doctor: I'll make you a new man.
Patient: Would you mind sending my bill to that other man?



"But I don't need a co-pilot!"

"There we stood, the tiger and myself, in the thick of the jungle, face to face!" "Oh, Major, how perfectly frightful it must have been for both of you!"

*

What this country needs is a medium-priced power mower that can be operated from an air-conditioned room.

*

Clerk (in men's clothing store): I assume you are looking for something in men's clothing?

Lady: I certainly am. I'm looking for my husband who was supposed to meet me here half an hour ago.

*

"Why don't you like dachshunds?" asked the salesman in a pet shop.

"They make such a draft when they come into a room," complained the customer. "They always keep the door open so long."

*

Our idea of an understanding wife is one who has the pork chops ready when her husband comes home from fishing.



CANADA is about a fourth larger than the United States, but it has a population of fewer than 16 million people

Stout Ties Bind Our Nation to Canada

(Continued from page 1)

neighboring lands have many other points in common. However, most of the likenesses tend to strengthen—rather than weaken—bonds between the two big nations.

Geographically, both countries are among the world's largest in area. Canada is about one fourth bigger than the United States. The two of us share most of the North American continent and have a common frontier of almost 4,000 miles.

Our neighbor's natural regions are, in many respects, like ours. Each nation has Atlantic and Pacific coastlines, an industrial region around the Great Lakes, and a western wheat-growing area. The oil fields of Alberta resemble those of Oklahoma. The Rocky Mountains cover sizable areas of both lands.

While Canada's population is a bit less than 16,000,000 (compared to our 166,000,000), the people of the two nations are alike in many ways. For example, many of the early settlers in each country came from the British Isles. Our northern neighbor has a larger proportion of citizens of French descent than we do, but both countries have admitted many immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.

Two Languages

English is the language spoken most widely in Canada. French is the common tongue in the Province of Quebec where more than 80 per cent of the people are of French descent. But even here, many speak English in addition to French.

Today 9 out of every 10 Canadians live within 225 miles of the U. S. border. A great many have relatives in the United States. Vacationing citizens of each country often visit the other land. In fact, more people cross the boundary between our nation and Canada year after year than cross any other national frontier.

Canada, like the United States, has enjoyed good times in recent years,

though in neither land has the farmer shared in the prosperity to the extent that the rest of the population has. But industry has been rapidly expanding in both countries.

Canada's booming economic growth since World War II is based on her natural wealth. This sprawling, northern land is rich in minerals such as copper, lead, nickel, iron, coal, asbestos, gold, and platinum. Ten years ago, no oil was being produced in Canada, but today the rich petroleum deposits of Alberta have pushed Canada into seventh place among the oil-producing nations of the world.

Mining Projects

Spectacular projects are being carried out all over the country. For example, iron ore is today being mined nearly four miles out under the ocean floor off the coast of Newfoundland. One of the world's longest conveyor belts carries the ore to the surface, and then three miles farther to a loading pier. Ships transport the ore to steel plants in Nova Scotia, Great Britain, and elsewhere.

On the other side of the continent—in the high mountains of British Columbia—one of the world's largest hydroelectric plants has been built. Water runs from a man-made lake high in the mountains down through a 10-mile tunnel carved out of rock. Electricity generated in an underground power house is carried over another mountain range to what will become the world's largest aluminum smelter at Kitimat.

Another important discovery of recent years is that of uranium, the raw material of atomic energy. In fact, Canada last year moved ahead of the United States in the output of this vital metal. It is now the world's No. 2 uranium source, second only to the Belgian Congo.

In northern Saskatchewan are some of the world's richest uranium fields. They are centered around the boom

town of Uranium City on the shores of Lake Athabasca. In this area, some of the nuclear-fuel ore is mined far below the surface, while some is scooped from the ground in open-pit operations.

Another, newer uranium field is being opened up in Ontario. Some 75 companies are now exploring an area along the northern shore of Lake Huron, not far from the famous Soo Canals connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. It has already been established that this region has uranium supplies worth at least 3 billion dollars.

Canada's vast forests are another major resource. Large amounts of pulp and paper are produced. Many American newspapers are printed on paper which is the product of Canadian forests and factories.

Manufacturing has shot upward by leaps and bounds. Automobiles, radio and television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, and small appli-

ances were produced in record numbers last year. Per capita income is not quite so high as in the United States, but it is well above most other nations.

Perhaps more important than any of the similarities already mentioned is the fact that Canada and the United States are both political democracies. Each nation is strongly opposed to dictatorships of any form. Canada's government is modeled after that of Great Britain. Although completely independent, Canada is still linked with Britain as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

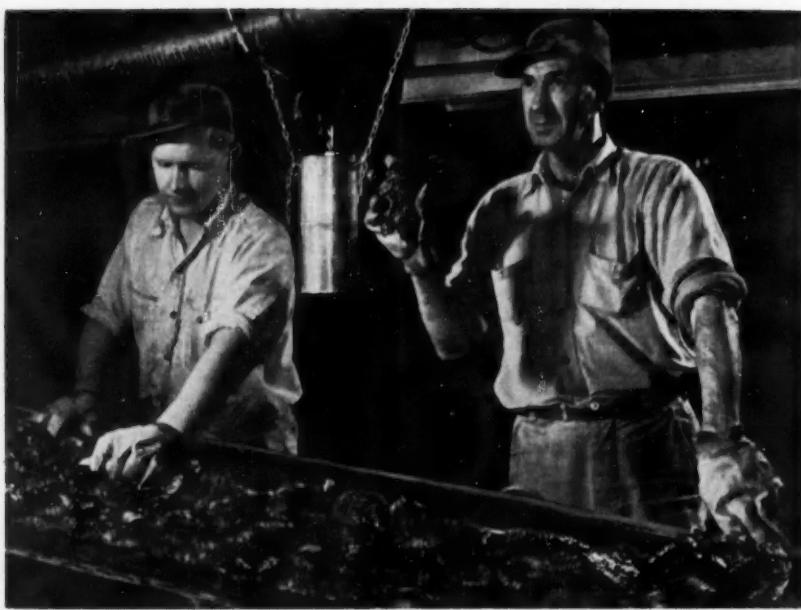
Defense Cooperation

In view of these many likenesses, it is natural that the United States and Canada work together on matters of defense. The two nations are equally firm in opposing communism. Canadian and American troops work side by side in Europe as units in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Of even greater importance is the cooperation of these neighboring countries in defending the North American continent. In northern Canada, U. S. and Canadian servicemen operate a line of radar stations. These are intended to give early warning of aircraft approaching the United States and Canada's heavily settled areas from over the top of the world. This route is the shortest one from the Soviet Union to our nation. In these snow-covered lands to the north, joint exercises in which Canadian and U. S. troops take part are a common practice.

Another area where the two big North American nations are working together harmoniously is the St. Lawrence Valley, where Canada and northern New York State come together. After holding back many years, the U. S. agreed in 1954 to join Canada in a gigantic navigation and electric-power project. By next spring, 10,000 men are expected to be at work there, deepening the river and constructing canals and power houses. When completed, the project will allow large, ocean-going vessels to proceed into the Great Lakes from the Atlantic. It will also produce vast amounts of power for factories on both sides of the border.

One of the closest relationships between Canada and us is that of trade. We are each other's best customers. More than 70 per cent of everything that Canada buys outside its borders comes from us. Major purchases in-



TWO CANADIAN MINERS check ore for uranium content. The gadget suspended from the roof is a Geiger counter.

clude machinery of many kinds, electrical apparatus, and automobile parts.

About 60 per cent of what Canada sells to other nations is bought in the United States. Foremost among these items are wood pulp, newsprint, planks and boards, aluminum, and other metals.

Canada's trade pattern is today much different from a few years ago. Before World War II, for example, Great Britain was Canada's major trading partner. Today Britain is far behind the United States in the volume of trade it carries on with Canada.

U. S. Role in Canada

Some Canadians are concerned about the increasingly big role which the United States has been playing in their country's economy. Not only is most of Canada's trade with us, but groups from our country have invested heavily in Canadian industries. It is believed that in some fields—mining, for example—U. S. citizens own more than half of the Canadian operations.

Those Canadians who dislike this trend say that their country is becoming too closely tied to its southern neighbor. No country, they contend, should permit "foreigners" to have so much control over basic industries. They feel, too, that Canada would greatly benefit if a larger share of the profits remained within the country instead of going to investors living outside of Canada.

Not all Canadians, by any means, take this view. Some point out that the present boom wouldn't have taken place if it had not been for funds advanced by U. S. investors to develop new mines and industries. They also say that Canada needs the industrial techniques and skills which are being brought in by U. S. companies.

There are differences of opinion over tariffs, too. Today, our government puts import taxes on certain goods produced in Canada. If these tariff rates were lowered or eliminated, Canadians say they would be able to sell more goods in this country and put their trade with us in better balance. At present, Canada buys more from us than she sells to us.

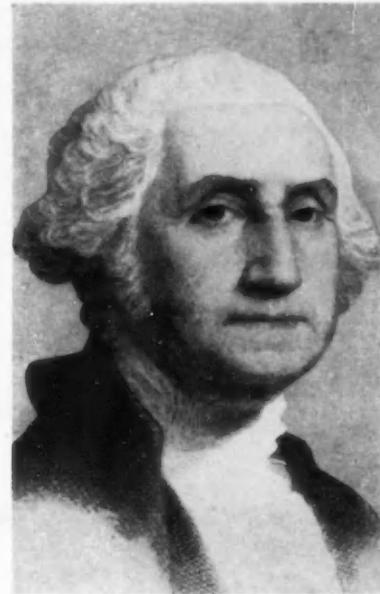
Canadian Tariffs

U. S. officials point out that Canada has her own system of tariffs, some of which keep our goods from entering Canada. Any lowering or elimination of tariffs, they say, would have to be by both countries. Such a step, they think, would hurt Canadian industry more than it would help it, for many more U. S. goods would then enter Canada than is now the case.

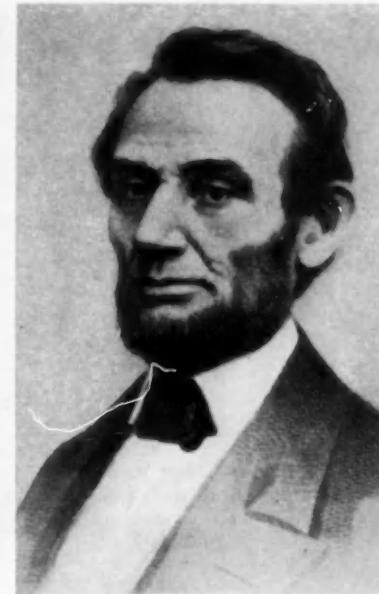
Are these trade disagreements serious obstacles to continued good relations between Canada and the United States?

Statesmen in both countries agree that these differences must not be permitted to widen and create hard feelings. They are confident that Canada and the United States will continue to see eye to eye on most important matters.

While there will always be differences of view from time to time, it is clear that each nation has far more to gain from friendship and cooperation than from disregarding the interests of the other. The overwhelming majority of Canadians and U. S. citizens realize that neither nation would be as prosperous and secure were it not for the help of the other land. —By HOWARD SWEET



GEORGE WASHINGTON



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated January 9, 16, 23, and 30. The answer key appears in the February 6 issue of the *Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. The Eisenhower administration has proposed a "soil-bank plan," under which the government would pay farmers to (a) grow no grains this year; (b) grow soil-building plants and trees; (c) increase production in areas of poor soil; (d) cut the production of all crops by 25 per cent.

2. The communists have extended their influence into the Middle East through arms shipments to (a) Turkey; (b) Iraq; (c) Egypt; (d) Israel.

3. President Eisenhower expects that his estimates of federal expense and income for the next fiscal year will result in (a) slight increase in income tax rates; (b) deficit of about 2 billion dollars; (c) lowering of the national debt by about 8 billion dollars; (d) balanced budget.

4. In the process of choosing Presidential candidates, the average American voter (a) selects his candidates unwisely; (b) cannot get the facts needed for intelligent decisions; (c) neglects to make his influence felt; (d) is prevented by federal law from taking part.

5. As was anticipated, results of the latest French elections show that (a) the communists lost many National Assembly seats; (b) France is assured of a stable government for at least a year; (c) France is certain to withdraw from NATO; (d) no political party has a majority in the National Assembly.

6. The world-wide economic trend in recent years has been toward (a) increasing government ownership and control; (b) more free enterprise and private ownership; (c) control of world economic affairs by the United Nations; (d) regulation of production and trade by international labor organizations.

7. A long-standing cause of friction between Israel and the Arab states is (a) Israel's refusal to trade with Arab lands; (b) Arab refugee camps along the Israel border; (c) Russian economic and military aid to Israel; (d) Israel's insistence upon control of Persian Gulf ports.

8. An overwhelming number of Americans feel that our government should (a) encourage free enterprise and private ownership; (b) own and operate all basic industries; (c) insist upon a free enterprise system in all parts of the world; (d) urge the United Nations to assume control of world economic affairs.

9. Governmental policy in Russia is determined by (a) leaders of the armed forces and secret police; (b) citizens who can think clearly on political and economic problems; (c) a small group of Communist Party leaders; (d) managers of factories and collective farms.

10. Recently returned to power as premier of Israel was (a) Moshe Sharett; (b) Gamal Nasser; (c) Chaim Weizmann; (d) David Ben-Gurion.

11. In Japan, the United States retains the right to (a) maintain military bases; (b) direct the course of Japanese foreign affairs; (c) own and operate certain industries; (d) educate all Japanese children in the ways of democracy.

12. Middle East tension has mounted as a result of border clashes between Israel and (a) Egypt and Syria; (b) Lebanon and Jordan; (c) Iran and Iraq; (d) Turkey and Afghanistan.

13. Uncle Sam's spending during the next fiscal year for purposes directly or closely related to war—including defense, foreign aid, veterans' benefits, and interest on the national debt—will amount to about (a) 18 per cent of the budget; (b) 37 per cent; (c) 54 per cent; (d) 82 per cent.

(Concluded on page 8)

Great Americans—By Clay Coss

THIS month we celebrate the birthdays of two of our outstanding national heroes—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Each of them served the country in a period of crisis and each proved himself equal to his great responsibilities.

Washington was born February 22, 1732, in the state of Virginia. Lincoln's birth took place February 12, 1809—in Kentucky. Washington died at the age of 67; Lincoln, at 56.

These two men had entirely different backgrounds. Washington came from the aristocracy, and Lincoln from the ranks of the plain people. But both had important characteristics in common. They were equally devoted to the ideal of public service. They were willing to make every possible sacrifice for what they conceived to be right and just. They were men of exceptional character and courage. Their moral and religious convictions were deep and abiding.

Washington dedicated his adult life to establishing our nation on sound foundations. Lincoln dedicated his to holding the nation together in its most critical hour.

Both of them, at certain times during their public careers, were criticized unmercifully. But their qualities of greatness won them a unique position in American history.

Countless words have been written about these two men—their deeds and their qualities. Let us now hear, in their own words, some of their ideas, beliefs, goals, and advice.

Washington

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds.

Labor hard to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected.

It is impossible to govern the world without God.

Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth.

We ought not to look back unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors, and for the purpose of profiting by dearly bought experience.

Lincoln

I never behold the stars that I do not feel that I am looking in the face of God.

The probability that we may fail in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause we believe to be just.

If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow-citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem.

I desire so to conduct the affairs of this administration that if at the end, when I come to lay down the reins of power, I have lost every other friend on earth, I shall at least have one friend left, and that friend shall be down inside me.

You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

My concern is not whether God is on our side; my great concern is to be on God's side, for God is always right.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?

Let reverence of the law . . . become the political religion of the nation.

Lincoln's wit was second to none, but it was of the kindly, mellow variety—never mean and sarcastic. On one occasion, a political opponent called him "two-faced." Lincoln calmly and good-naturedly replied to this effect:

If I had two faces, would I be wearing this one?

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

14. The biggest obstacle to getting along with Russia is (a) her denial of democratic rights to her own citizens; (b) her determination to force the communist system upon other lands; (c) her refusal to adopt a system of free enterprise and private ownership; (d) her insistence on carrying out hydrogen bomb experiments.

15. Out of each dollar spent by U. S. consumers on food, the farmer receives about (a) 31 cents; (b) 40 cents; (c) 62 cents; (d) 78 cents.

16. The most encouraging development in the Arab-Israeli hostilities is that (a) Arab lands have promised to withdraw most of their charges against Israel; (b) both sides have agreed to submit their quarrel to the Court of International Justice; (c) both sides show some signs of being willing to consider peaceful negotiations; (d) Israel has promised to return certain areas to the Arab states.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

17. Membership in the United Nations for Japan was blocked by _____.

18. Despite a lack of many raw materials, _____ is the leading industrial nation of the Far East.

19. For which branch of the Armed Forces does President Eisenhower's new budget propose to increase spending?

20. The most vital natural resource of the Middle East is _____.

21. Who was the Democratic Party's candidate for the Presidency in 1952?

22. In the _____ elections, political parties of a number of states select their candidates who will compete in the November general elections.

23. India and Red China are demanding that _____ give up her colonial territories of Goa and Macao.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

- 24. Pierre Poujade
- 25. Gamal Nasser
- 26. Averell Harriman
- 27. Ichiro Hatoyama
- 28. Ezra Taft Benson
- A. Premier of Egypt
- B. Governor of New York
- C. Chinese Foreign Minister
- D. Secretary of Agriculture
- E. Premier of Japan
- F. New French political leader

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. The new office disseminates information. (a) suppresses; (b) distorts; (c) discovers; (d) spreads.

30. The committee members decided to collaborate. (a) separate; (b) trust one another; (c) work together; (d) resign.

31. The order was countermanded. (a) revoked; (b) disobeyed; (c) repeated; (d) enforced.

32. The new chairman contemplated a change in the rules. (a) proposed; (b) approved; (c) criticized; (d) considered.

33. They made sporadic attempts to settle the problem. (a) numerous; (b) occasional; (c) serious; (d) minor.

A Career for Tomorrow -- In Mathematics

A FAMOUS mathematician once said, "Mathematics is the queen of the sciences." He had in mind the important role that mathematics plays in developing new ideas and concepts in science.

Your duties, if you decide to become a mathematician, will depend upon the branch of work you choose. Some persons trained in this field work with physicists and engineers on special research projects where an extensive knowledge of mathematics is needed. Others help to develop and run intricate devices required in automation—the use of machines to run other machines in factories. Still others teach mathematics in high schools and colleges.

Persons who specialize in statistics collect and analyze facts, and draw conclusions from them. For instance, they work out tests to find out why customers prefer one type of product over another.

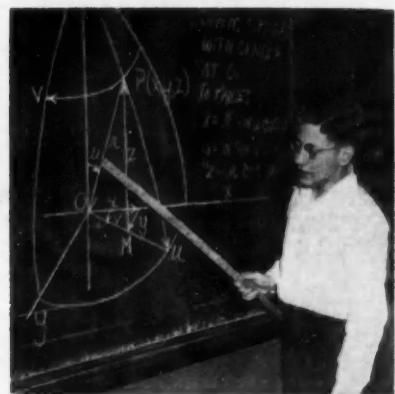
Your qualifications should include an alert mind and better-than-average intelligence. You should also have a real interest in and aptitude for mathematics.

Your preparation, while in high school, should include courses in mathematics and the sciences. Next, you will be required to get a college degree.

Actually, an advanced degree is needed for the better-paying jobs in the field. It takes 1 to 2 years' study beyond college for an M.A. degree, and 3 to 4 years of additional work for the Ph.D.

The job outlook for mathematicians is exceedingly rosy just now. There are more jobs than there are trained people to fill them.

Mathematicians work for firms which turn out the latest automation equipment, as well as in laboratories and research centers that study com-



THE MATHEMATICS field offers varied and promising opportunities for capable young people

plicated problems in science and engineering. Their work includes research on such new weapons as guided missiles.

Insurance companies and many other business firms, as well as the federal and state governments, also employ mathematicians. Finally, large numbers of individuals trained in this profession teach in high schools and colleges.

Your earnings, as a beginner with a B.A. degree, are likely to be about

\$3,000 a year. Those who have Ph.D.'s start out with yearly salaries of between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Earnings of experienced persons generally range from \$5,000 to \$10,000 or more a year. Mathematics teachers have incomes similar to those of other teachers. Their pay is usually between \$3,500 and \$6,000 a year.

Advantages and disadvantages will depend largely upon your abilities and interests. If you like mathematics and are willing to go to school long enough to get an advanced degree, you can look forward to good pay, employment in a growing field that offers plentiful job opportunities, and excellent chances for advancement.

If you don't like mathematics, or if the prospect of long years of schooling discourages you, it would be best for you to choose another career.

Women, as well as men, can find good career opportunities in this field.

Further information can be secured from the mathematics departments of leading universities. If you are interested in specializing in statistics, you can get a pamphlet entitled "Statistics as a Career," from the American Statistical Association, 1108 16th Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C., for 25 cents.

"The Outlook for Women in Mathematics and Statistics," Women's Bureau Bulletin 223-4, is a helpful pamphlet that can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 10 cents in coin.

—By ANTON BERLE

Historical Background -- Good Neighbors

CANADA and the United States are very good neighbors (see page 1 story). The 4,000-mile-long frontier between the 2 countries is one of the few unfortified international boundaries in the world today. Because of American-Canadian friendship, no armies are needed to guard our common frontier.

But there were times in our early history when we didn't get along too well with our northern neighbor, especially when Canada was a British colony. Of course, before Canada gained self-rule in the mid-1800's, our disputes with her also involved differences with the mother country—Britain.

In the early 1800's, we had our first major dispute with British Canada. At that time, American pioneers were pushing westward. They bitterly resented British moves of encouraging Indian tribes to form a nation of their own west of the Ohio River to help check U. S. expansion there.

Henry Clay of Kentucky, John Cal-

houn of South Carolina, and other leading congressmen of the time called for a "march on Canada" to put an end to the "Indian menace."

In 1812, we declared war on England and her Canadian colony. The conflict was caused partly because of our trouble with British Canada over frontier differences, and partly because England was interfering with our ships on the high seas.

The war, which was unpopular in England as well as in America, ended in a stalemate in 1815. No important changes were made in the U. S.-Canadian boundary.

From that time on, we and our northern neighbor generally settled our differences at the conference table instead of on the battlefield. Nevertheless, we did come close to an exchange of blows on a few occasions after 1815.

Just 2 years later, for instance, both we and the Canadians were striving for mastery of the Great Lakes by a feverish build-up of naval forces there.

Then, in 1818, British Canada and the United States agreed to end the arms race, and to keep only 3 gunboats apiece in the Great Lakes region. That agreement, with minor changes, is still in force.

For some years following the 1818 agreement, we and our northern neighbor were on fairly good terms. But serious trouble flared up again in the 1830's over the disputed boundary between Maine and Canada. After both sides threatened to fight for their territorial claims, a mixed United States-British committee settled the border dispute in 1842. The boundary was drawn along present lines.

In the midst of our war with Mexico in the 1840's, we became involved in another heated boundary dispute with British Canada. Both we and Canada claimed a territory which now consists of all or part of our states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The dispute was settled peacefully in 1846 when our northwestern boundary with Canada was fixed along present lines.

By the 1850's, Canada was well along the road to self-rule. Though some differences have come up between the United States and Canada since then, the 2 countries have become the best of friends.

Over the years, we fought side by side with the Canadians in 2 world wars. Today, both countries are staunch allies in the global struggle against communist tyranny.

—By ANTON BERLE



MANY CANADIANS have migrated to this country, and some of our people have moved to Canada, thus strengthening ties between the two nations